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S. HRG. 99-831

NOMINATION

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

LYNNE VINCENT CHENEY, OF WYOMING, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

MAY 12, 1986

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
63-706 O WASHINGTON : 1986

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402

S541-75

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NOMINATION

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1986

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:05 p.m., in room SD-406, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Senator Robert T. Stafford presiding.

Present: Senators Stafford, Pell, Thurmond, Simon, Grassley, and Wallop.

Also present: Senator Simpson.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR STAFFORD

Senator STAFFORD [presiding]. The committee will please come to order.

It is a great pleasure for me to chair the confirmation hearing this afternoon for the President's nominee to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Dr. Lynne Cheney.

Dr. Cheney is no stranger to the Endowment as she has served on the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution for the past 2 years.

She earned her doctorate in British literature at the University of Wisconsin and has had numerous works published, and has worked for a number of years as one of the editors of Washingtonian magazine.

The Humanities Endowment is, in my judgment, one of our finest Federal agencies, with a double mission of offering opportunities for scholars as well as bringing the humanities to the public at large, through programs offered in our schools, museums, and libraries.

In the State of Vermont, the work of NEH in conjunction with the work of the Vermont Council on the Humanities has had a profound impact on the lives of many residences in very rural areas and in geographically isolated towns.

In February of this year, I held a hearing on the humanities in Vermont, which was one of the most interesting this subcommittee has ever held. Private citizen after private citizen came to testify about the importance of the many small programs supported by NEH in Vermont town libraries. Particularly for the elderly, these programs mean the difference between continuing social contact and intellectual stimulation, and virtual cultural isolation.

It is for this reason, as well as many others, that the work of NEH is so important.

As chairman of the Senate Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the programs of the Endowment for the Humanities, I must confess that I was particularly pleased when I learned that Lynne Cheney had been chosen to head the Endowment.

I am sure that Lynne's nomination will sail quickly through the Senate in the next week as she shares a vision for the future work of the Endowment, which is quite similar, I believe, to that of most Members of Congress.

I can speak for all members of our subcommittee when I say we look forward to working closely with Dr. Cheney as she assumes the Chairmanship of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Senator Pell, I believe you have an opening statement.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I join you in welcoming Mrs. Cheney to this hearing.

I regard the position of Chairman of the Humanities Endowment, as you do, to be of paramount importance, as this is perhaps the most visible, most powerful position in the humanities in our Nation.

For the agency to be fully effective, the Chairman must have the respect of the national scholarly community and must have the ability to lead and inspire this very special constituency. Only under the most unusual circumstances would this person not hold the "union card," the Ph.D. degree.

Happily for us, Mrs. Cheney has both a strong doctorate in the humanities and the enthusiasm and drive to be an effective leader of the National Endowment, an agency that much needs a firm and enlightened hand at the helm.

I have urged Mrs. Cheney to make early contact with leaders in the scholarly community, to lay a foundation for positive and fruitful cooperation and to develop a sense of mutual respect.

Of equal importance are the Chairman's relations with the State humanities councils which help disseminate humanities programming to the broader spectrum of the American public.

I believe we can and should seek ways to expand the financial support for the humanities, in particular, by enlisting additional outside support from State and local governments.

The arts councils in the States received local State legislative appropriations that totaled over $200 million in fiscal 1986. Similar appropriations for the humanities councils were only about $400,000.

I will urge Mrs. Cheney to look closely at this disparity and give careful thought to our longstanding proposal to move the humanities councils in the States closer to their State governments.

This relates to the final point, and that is that I believe we must continue to insist upon the highest standards of quality in NEH programs. I think there is no necessary conflict between broadened participation and quality. In fact, knowledge and wisdom are not diluted by diffusion, but are perhaps better described as being distilled, refined, and improved.

I look forward to a close association with Mrs. Cheney and am very confident that she will be a successful, dynamic Chairman, and I am very glad the White House saw fit to send us her nomination.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Pell.

Mrs. Cheney, both the chairman of our parent committee, Senator Hatch, and its ranking member, Senator Kennedy, had hoped to be here, and both have been diverted by other events which I am sure we all understand can happen in this business.

So without objection I am placing their statements along with statements by Senators Quayle and Grassley in the record at this point.

[Statements referred to follow:]

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR HATCH

The CHAIRMAN. I am very pleased to have with us here this afternoon the President's nominee to be Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Dr. Lynne Cheney. I am especially interested in her plans to continue the important work of the Endowment.

The importance of the National Endowment for the Humanities goes beyond its financial contribution to its forceful and persistent advocacy of the highest standards in teaching, scholarship, and general audience programming in the humanities.

Twenty years ago, Congress recognized the importance of placing the humanities high among our nation's intellectual priorities. It passed legislation establishing the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1965, wisely recognizing as it did so that "the world leadership which has come to the United States cannot rest solely upon superior power, wealth and technology, but must be solidly founded upon worldwide respect and admiration for the Nation's high qualities as a leader in the realm of ideas and of the spirit."

As the late Dr. Richard Weaver observed, "ideas have consequences." We must be certain that the United States continues this leadership in the world of ideas for the sake of free people everywhere.

Given our need for a new American renaissance in the humanities, I believe that it is particularly fortunate that the President's nominee for chairman of the NEH has long experience in both teaching and in disseminating to the public at large information about the humanities. Dr. Cheney is renowned as a writer and a scholar with respect to nineteenth century British literature. She has taught at three universities. In writing and publishing, she has used her humanities training and introduced a fresh perspective to bring a variety of important cultural issues to the attention of the general public. Armed with these skills, I believe Dr. Cheney will be an effective leader and a dedicated chairman of the NEH. Her background and experience testify to her firm commitment to the scholarly, educational, and public programming missions of the Endowment.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR KENNEDY

I want first to congratualte Mrs. Cheney on her nomination to be Chairperson for the National Endowment for the Humanities. I think she is a highly qualified candidate for the job and I enthusiastically support her nomination.

I have had the opportunity to work with Mrs. Cheney on the Bicentennial Commission and can commend her to this committee as an exceptionally conscientious and capable individual.

The Endowment has been without a confirmed Chairman for too long. It is time to correct that situation so that long term goals and a sense of vision can be established.

NEH is the only federal agency to support programs and outreach in the humanities. Scholars, students, and the higher education community look to leadership at NEH. Research and fellowship work supported by the Endowment is recognized to be of the highest quality.

I believe strongy in the NEH mission and am convinced of the important federal role in support of humanities programs. I think these goals should be broad rather than narrow, inclusive rather than exclusive.

I have been troubled as the NEH grappled witht the question of EEOC compliance—and disappointed with leadership there that resisted such compliance.

I look forward now to working with the Endowment in the months ahead, to working with Mrs. Cheney as she assumes leadership so that the mandate for the Humanities Endowment can be fully realized.

Opening Statement of Senator Quayle

Senator Quayle. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support the nomination of Dr. Lynne Cheney to be the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The President has made an excellent choice in Dr. Cheney.

Dr. Cheney, currently a Senior Editor with the influential magazine, "The Washingtonian", has great experience with the humanities and in bringing the humanities to the public. Her education and experience show a woman dedicated to scholarly pursuits and the teaching of humanities. She has been very involved in activities relating to the humanities in her home state of Wyoming and is known as a dedicated supporter of the humanities.

Dr. Cheney also feels that the humanities should be made more accessible and brought to all people, and I fully support her in this area. She has many fresh ideas for telling all Americans about our common hertiage, our history, and our leaders using new communications media. I think we will see some exciting new programs come from the National Endowment for the Humanities as a result of her leadership.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to support Dr. Lynne Cheney. She is articulate, dedicated, savvy, intelligent, and creative, and I know we can expect great things of her. I look forward to her confirmation as Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Opening Statement of Senator Grassley

Senator Grassley. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to consider the nomination of Lynne Cheney this afternoon for the position of Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities. I think it is clear that Mrs. Cheney is quite accomplished in her career as a journalist and will be able to use her skills to carry out the goal of the agency to promote scholarship, education and public awareness of the humanities.

One concern I hope that Mrs. Cheney will address in her capacity as chairperson is the need to work to bring humanities back into the core curriculum of our educational institutions. All students, at all levels, need exposure to history, literature, philosophy and the classics. Yet, recent national reports have indicated that the study of humanities is no longer central to college and university curriculum, and is grossly neglected at the elementary and secondary levels, as well. Our students reflect a lack of interest in studying and choosing careers in this field.

I hope Mrs. Cheney will meet that challenge to bring humanities back into the forefront and of ensuring that we have a citizenry that is knowledgeable in our cultural heritage of ideas.

I look forward to Mrs. Cheney's testimony this afternoon on how she will fulfill the mandates of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Senator Stafford. Having said that, we are honored today that both Senators from Wyoming are here to introduce you, Mrs. Cheney, not that you really need any introduction to us, but it is a customary honor, and we would want to confer it.

The Chair is in doubt as to which Senator to call on first. We did not know whether to go in terms of seniority or elective office within the caucus, but——

Senator Simpson. The senior Senator, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stafford. The senior Senator. I go for that usually in my delegation, too. [Laughter.]

So, Senator Wallop, we would be happy to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. MALCOLM WALLOP, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator Wallop. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I lay claim to that privilege, as well as being a member of your committee.

A lot of times, as you well know, Mr. Chairman and Senator Pell, Members of the Senate are called upon to introduce people who have been nominated by the President to be the holder of some spe-

cial office. It is a really rare time when that person arrives in the presence of both a friend and a wholly qualified, totally competent nominee.

Those of us in the Wyoming delegation know Lynne Cheney as the wife of our Congressman. We know her as well as the teller of highly sophisticated "bald jokes"—Senator Simpson and I, never having been the butt of those jokes, but always been amused by them. [Laughter.]

We know her as a truly decent presence and friend in this delegation. We know her as well as do you as an author, as a lecturer, as a teacher, and as a researcher. She is a bright, capable, and wonderful woman by any measure.

One of the nice things about this nomination is she will bring to the Chairpersonship proven scholarship and as or at least even more important is she can bring the ability to increase the public's awareness and appreciation of the humanities.

So as both a scholar and as a person who is capable of teaching, of lecturing and of communicating, we have a rare combination not always present in a nomination.

She has an insight, as well, into the workings of Congress, which I think is entirely helpful in a program as important as this, and yet is often overlooked in the pressure of much more highly visible public events.

She might even conceivably bring to Congress an appreciation beyond the lip service of what constitutes the humanities and their dimension in the quality of American life.

By any measure, by anything, I am absolutely delighted to be here to introduce to the committee, Lynne Cheney and urge her very speedy nomination and confirmation.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Wallop. We really appreciate your taking the time to come here, and your words will carry great weight with this committee on this particular matter.

Now, Senator Simpson, we will be very happy to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN K. SIMPSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING

Senator SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman and Senator Pell, it is a great pleasure to join my friend, my long-time friend, Malcolm Wallop, the senior Senator from Wyoming, at this presentation for a very special lady.

This is a very superb person that you are thinking of confirming and will confirm, I am certain. She is remarkably talented. Her background, both in educational credentials and professional achievements, is rock-solid and noteworthy. So it is a special pleasure to introduce her to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee.

She is a very accomplished writer who has achieved national recognition for both her fictional and nonfictional books and works. A particular feature of her educational, professional, and personal background which is the source of special pride for Lynne herself and for many of us who so deeply admire her is her broad and strong roots in the State of Wyoming. She is one of us.

She was born in Casper, WY, and grew up there and married a very sharp and talented local fellow there, who currently represents our State in the U.S. House of Representatives. Malcolm and I and Dick have a special relationship, ever more binding because his baldness is increasing almost daily, which draws us closer together. [Laughter.]

They are a superb pair, and she has written extensively about Wyoming. One of her books, "Sisters", had a setting of Wyoming.

She has been involved in the University of Wyoming as an instructor and a lecturer. In fact, she served as a unique representative, really, of the many remarkable women who have achieved prominence and recognition in our State, because ours is a State with a very proud tradition of recognizing the contributions of its women, because we were the first—in the territorial legislature of 1869, we gave women the right to vote—the first government in the Western World, of any country. That is why we are referred to as "The Equality State". Lynne has been in the forefront of that.

She has earned this special recognition among her fellow Wyomingites for her well-respected talents as a novelist and a feature writer and a professor and an editor. She is in every sense a can-do person. And she has our great love and respect because, as Malcolm says, seldom do you get this dual representation of a most extraordinarily capable person and a lovely friend, too. And that is a very important quality to bring to Government service. She will bring to the National Endowment for the Humanities the same energy and dedication and common sense and great spirit and enthusiasm and intelligence that has demonstrated itself so well in all of her personal and professional endeavors.

I think the President has made an excellent choice in nominating her, and it has been my privilege and Malcolm's privilege to know them both and their two daughters, Mary and Liz. They are a very special family, an admirable family, and in their own lives they draw strength and support from each other. They all pursue their goals with the vision and spirit and enthusiasm that comes from such a close union.

So there is that one extra dimension that Lynne Cheney brings with her to this job, and that is the dimension of a human being who has lived and shared a full life, experiencing the things that serve to round us out.

So I would just conclude by saying it would not really be possible for this committee to consider a nominee more appropriately suited to the task of Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities than Lynne Cheney. Professionally, she has achieved the deep respect of all who know her, and personally, she is a caring, articulate, thoughtful, and compassionate human being. I am very proud to join with Malcolm to recommend her to you without any hesitation or reservation whatsoever.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Simpson.

The Chair would invite you both to stay if you have the time and the inclination and join us up here or, if you have other commitments, we understand that in the business we are all in here.

Mrs. Cheney, listening to that well-merited recommendation from both of your Senators reminded me that on a fairly recent oc-

casion, I had an opportunity to speak to a small audience, and in my case, the flowery introduction was not merited, I realized. But after it was over and my effort had been concluded, I sat down with my wife and, looking around the room, I said to her, "I wonder how many famous people are here tonight?"

And after a minute of thought, she turned to me and said, "I don't know. But there is one less than you think." [Laughter.]

We are very delighted to have you here, Senator Thurmond.

If you have a statement, we will be glad to hear it.

STATEMENT OF HON. STROM THURMOND, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

As a member of the committee, I just want to make a brief statement, and I thought I might do it out here, rather than up there.

I want to commend President Reagan for his nomination of Dr. Lynne Cheney to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

My wife Nancy and I have had the pleasure of knowing Dr. Cheney for some years now. I am familiar with her credentials, and in my judgment, she is eminently qualified to serve in this post to which President Reagan has nominated her.

Dr. Cheney is currently a senior editor at the Washingtonian magazine and was appointed last year to the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. Through her dedication and hard work, Dr. Cheney has excelled in every activity she has undertaken.

At Colorado College, she obtained her bachelor's degree summa cum laude, and was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa. She was awarded her Ph.D. in British literature from the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Cheney has written numerous articles and books and has been active in numerous Washington civic and social activities. With high qualifications such as these, I would urge the speedy confirmation of Dr. Cheney, and welcome her to our committee.

I am delighted to be here, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you and the committee for your courtesy.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Thurmond.

Senator Simon, do you have a statement?

Senator SIMON. I do not have a statement, but I do have one question. I notice Dr. Cheney is endorsed by the two Senators from Wyoming. What about the House Member from Wyoming? [Laughter.]

Senator WALLOP. We think she has his proxy. [Laughter.]

Senator SIMON. I would just add that when I was a Member of the House, I had the good fortune to have an office right next to that of Dick Cheney. I had the opportunity to get acquainted with both Dick and Lynne, and I think she is a superb appointment by the President. I am simply here to add my appreciation, I wish I could think up some good, tough, difficult questions for her, but I do not have any, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STAFFORD. All right. Thank you, Senator.

Mrs. Cheney, I understand that two members of your family are here, and we would be happy to have you introduce them to us, if you care to.

Dr. CHENEY. My daughters, Mary and Elizabeth are sitting in the front row; that is Liz, in the green

Senator STAFFORD. Welcome to this hearing. We are glad you are here with your mother.

Now, Dr. Cheney, we will be happy to hear any statement you care to make.

STATEMENT OF DR. LYNNE CHENEY, OF WYOMING, NOMINATED TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Dr. CHENEY. I am deeply honored to be here today.

I have thought long and hard about what you would like to hear me say in my opening statement, and it occurred to me that probably what you would most want to know is how the person you are considering for confirmation to be Chairperson for the National Endowment for the Humanities thinks about the humanities. What are they, Why are they worthy of our attention? What function do they serve in our society?

My own favorite definition comes from Matthew Arnold, a man with whose writings I spent some rather intense years as a graduate student. Over and over again, Arnold in his writing refers to the humanities as "the best that has been known and thought in the world."

He believed that study of this excellence would enable us to view the world from a wider vantage than we usually do, from a perspective where questions of transcendent importance were at the forefront of consciousness.

As an example of the clear and balanced vision that study of the humanities could lead to, Arnold help up Sophocles, "who saw life steadily," in Arnold's words, "and saw it whole."

Our own history abounds with people who grew wise reading the classics. Thomas Jefferson, for example, who loved books, who bought them even when he could not really afford them, read Homer and Europedes, Milton and Shakespeare, Locke and Montesquieu, and then penned the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence.

Or, consider James Madison, a voracious reader. During the 1780's, he badgered his friend Thomas Jefferson, who was Minister to France by now, to send him books.

Madison read the ancients and he read moderns, preparing himself—though he could only have suspected what he was doing—for the remarkable gathering that occurred in Philadelphia in 1787. More than any other person, Madison was responsible for the document that came out of that convention—the Constitution of the United States, the world's most enduring political covenant.

As both Jefferson and Madison well-understood, study of the humanities is important for us not just as individuals, but as Americans. Free men and women, if they are to remain free, must be able to think critically, as the humanities help teach us to do. We

must be able to judge wisely, to separate truth from falsehood, right from wrong.

The humanities also provide sense of our common heritage. Lyndon Johnson, who was President when the National Endowment for the Humanities came into existence, observed that, "a nation, like a person, not conscious of its own past, is adrift without purpose or protection against the contending forces of dissolution."

President Ronald Reagan, who leads our Nation as the Endowment enters its third decade, reminds us: "It is the humanities that provide the intellectual underpinnings for under values as a civilization."

For these reasons, the mission of the National Endowment for the Humanities is important, and its responsibilities large. Any organization that deals in excellence must have the highest standards itself. If you confirm me as Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities, that is a goal I promise to set.

Although NEH's budget is, as it should be, only a small part of total expenditures in the humanities in this country, that money expended with thought and care can be crucial.

It can encourage colleges and universities to restore the humanities to their central place in programs of study.

It can provide scholars time for contemplation and writing, and opportunities for intellectual renewal.

Through editions of important papers, NEH can make accessible the thinking of men and women like John Calhoun, Edith Wharton, and Booker T. Washington.

Through media projects, NEH can broadcast the message of the humanities widely.

Through State programs, NEH can bring to all Americans an awareness of the great books, the significant ideas, and the historical events that have shaped our culture.

It is a fine thing to contemplate citizens in towns across the land gathering together, as they did in an NEH program in my home State of Wyoming last summer, to learn about the Constitution. "What spectacle could be more edifying," James Madison once asked, "than that of liberty and learning, each leaning on each other for their surest and mutual support."

Again let me say how honored I am to be here today, and I look forward to any questions you might have.

[The biographical sketch of Dr. Cheney follows:]

STATEMENT FOR COMPLETION BY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES

PART I: ALL THE INFORMATION IN THIS PART WILL BE MADE PUBLIC

Name: Cheney (LAST) Lynne (FIRST) Vincent (OTHER)

Position to which nominated: Chairperson National Endowment for the Humanities

Date of nomination: 4/28/86

Date of birth: 14 (DAY) 8 (MONTH) 41 (YEAR)

Place of birth: Casper, Wyoming

Marital status: married

Full name of spouse: Richard Bruce Cheney

Name and ages of children: Elizabeth, 19

Mary Claire, 17

Education:

Institution	Dates attended	Degrees received	Dates of degrees
Colorado College Colorado Springs, Co.	1959-63	B.A.	1963
University of Colorado Boulder, Co.	1963-64	M.A.	1964
University of Wisconsin Madison, Wis.	1966-68	Ph.D.	1970

Honors and awards: List below all scholarships, fellowships, honorary degrees, military medals, honorary society memberships, and any other special recognitions for outstanding service or achievement.

full-tuition scholarship, Colorado College

received B.A. degree summa cum laude

university fellowship, University of Colorado

teaching assistantship (awarded competitively), University of Wisconsin

Ford Foundation summer fellowship, University of Wisconsin

Alpha Lambda Delta

Phi Beta Kappa

honorary trustee, United States Capitol Historical Society

Memberships: List below all memberships and offices held in professional, fraternal, business, scholarly, civic, charitable and other organizations for the last five years and any other prior memberships or offices you consider relevant.

Organization	Office held (if any)	Dates
-Washington D.C. Women's Forum		1983-present
-Republican Women's Federal Forum	advisory council	1985-86
-Republican Congressional Wives	vice pres. 83-84	1979-present
-Congressional Club		1979-82; 1983-86
-Internat'l. Club III	secretary 85-86	1980-present
-P.E.O.		1977-present
-McLean Mews Homeowners Association	vice pres. 84-85 auditor 85-86	1983-present

Employment record: List below all positions held since college, including the title or description of job, name of employer, location of work, and dates of inclusive employment.

secretary, Stroock Leasing Corporation, Casper, Wyoming 5/63-9/63 and 6/64-9/64

instructor, University of Wyoming, Laramie, 9/64-1/66

teaching assistant, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 9/66-6/68

lecturer, Northern Va. Community College, Annandale and Bailey's Crossroads, Va., 9/68-6/70

free-lance writer, 1970-1983

lecturer, George Washington University, 9/72-6/77

lecturer, University of Wyoming, Casper, 9/77-6/78

researcher/writer, Maryland Public Broadcasting, Owings Mills, Md., 9/82-6/83

consultant, Paragam Productions, McLean, Va., 6/83-12/84

senior editor, Washingtonian Magazine, Washington, D.C., 12/84 to present (associate editor, 12/83-12/84)

Government experience: List any advisory, consultative, honorary or other part-time service or positions with Federal, State, or local governments other than those listed above.

member of Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

Published writings: List the titles, publishers and dates of books, articles, reports or other published materials you have written.

see attachment A

Political affiliations and activities: List all memberships and offices held in or financial contributions and services rendered to all political parties or election committees during the last five years.

I have campaigned for my husband and for the Republican ticket in Wyoming during the past five years.

Future employment relationships:

1. Indicate whether you will sever all connections with your present employer, business firm, association or organization if you are confirmed by the Senate.

yes

2. State whether you have any plans after completing government service to resume employment, affiliation or practice with your previous employer, business firm, association or organization.

no

3. Has a commitment been made to you for employment after you leave Federal service?

no

4. Do you intend to serve the full term for which you have been appointed or until the next Presidential election, whichever is applicable?

yes

Potential conflicts of interest:

1. Describe any financial arrangements, deferred compensation agreements or other continuing financial, business or professional dealings with business associates, clients or customers who will be affected by policies which you will influence in the position to which you have been nominated.

none

2. List any investments, obligations, liabilities, or other financial relationships which constitute potential conflicts of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

none

3. Describe any business relationship, dealing or financial transaction which you have had during the last five years whether for yourself, on behalf of a client, or acting as an agent, that constitutes a potential conflict of interest with the position to which you have been nominated.

Paragam Productions, an independent television production company for which I did consulting work in 1983-84, has worked with Former Members of Congress, a bi-partisan 501 (c) (3) organization, to develop KINGS OF THE HILL, a book I co-authored, into an eight-part series for public television.

If I am confirmed as chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, it would create a conflict for Paragam and Former Members of Congress to apply to NEH for funding of this project. Both organizations have agreed not to do so.

~~If either Paragam Productions or Former Members of Con~~gress applies for funding of other projects, I will remove myself from the decision-making process.

4. List any lobbying activity during the past 10 years in which you have engaged for the purpose of directly or indirectly influencing the passage, defeat or modification of any Federal legislation or of affecting the administration and execution of Federal law or policy.

none

5. Explain how you will resolve any potential conflict of interest that may be disclosed by your responses to the above items.

See #3 above.

ATTACHMENT A

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Executive Privilege. Simon and Schuster, 1978.

Sisters. New American Library, 1981.

Kings of the Hill (coauthor with Richard B. Cheney). Continuum 1983.

Articles

"Joseph Conrad's The Secret Agent and Graham Greene's It's A Battlefield: A Study in Structural Meaning," Modern Fiction Studies, summer, 1970.

"Fie on Thee, Ph.D.," Washington, magazine of Star-News, 8/15/71.

"Megalapol Eye," Potomac, magazine of the Washington Post, 1/30/72.

"The New Country People,'' Washington, 11/5/72.

"How Alice Paul Helped Win the Vote for Women", Smithsonian Magazine, 11/72.

"Little League Football and Other Games People Play,'' Washington, 11/19/72.

"The New Woman," Washington, 1/14/73.

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10/83: The Supreme Court Justices' Robes

11/83: The Order of Precedence

12/83: The National Christmas Tree

1/84: The State of the Union Speech

2/84: The Washington Monument

3/84: The C&O Canal

4/84: The Cherry Trees

5/84: The Gravestones in Arlington Cemetery

6/84: The Air Conditioner

7/84: The Mall

8/84: The Bartholdi Fountain

9/84: The Desk

10/84: The Autumn Leaves

11/84: The Teleprompter

12/84: The Christmas Cards of Presidents

1/85: The Inaugural

2/85: The Lincoln Memorial

3/85: The Copier

4/85: The Secret Service's Code Names

5/85: The Beltway

6/85: The Calligraphers

7/85: The Fireworks

8/85: The Shredder

9/85: The Henry and Clover Adams Memorial

11/85: The Columns

12/85: The Angels

1/86: The Green Government Check

2/86: The Library of Congress's Card Catalog

3/86: The RSVP

4/86: The Jefferson Memorial

5/86: The Potomac Bridges

6/86: The Flag

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Mrs. Cheney.

I looked over the disclosure statement that we have a copy of, and I note you have no business interests or investment interests or holdings that would put you in a position of conflict of interest.

Dr. CHENEY. I believe that is true, sir.

Senator STAFFORD. All right. Are you willing, if confirmed, to appear in front of any committee of the Congress which requests your presence as a witness?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes, of course.

Senator STAFFORD. All right. Those are the two toughest questions I have, so I will yield to Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I would also like to mention that I have a message from Senator Kennedy who, as you pointed out, regrets that he could not be here, but also states that he is supporting Mrs. Cheney.

I have quite a few questions, if you want to go ahead, Senator Simon.

Senator SIMON. I would have just one, but——

Senator PELL. Why don't you go ahead.

Senator SIMON [continuing]. You have slightly more seniority than I do here, Senator.

Senator PELL. Go ahead.

Senator SIMON. The one question that did occur to me is we had a bit of difficulty with your predecessor, who is now the Secretary of Education, on the matter of the application of equal employment standards.

Do you intend to join the bulk of the Federal agencies that are complying with that law?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes, I do.

Senator SIMON. Very simple, very quick, and very correct.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Cheney, as we discussed privately, I have been concerned in recent years about the qualifications of the individual nominees to the National Council on Humanities.

I would like to know what your views are as to what the ideal makeup of the Council is, and should distinguished scholars play a role in that Council?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes. And if I could at this early point mention one direction in which I would like to move as I contemplate the National Endowment as an outsider, yet, but thinking ahead, it would be to bring scholars of distinction more into play in raising the profile and raising public consciousness about the humanities.

And so yes, of course, I think they have an important role to play on the National Council.

Senator PELL. And can we assume that you will do the best you can, vis-a-vis the White House, to ensure the highest possible quality of the nominees?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes. These are Presidential appointees——

Senator PELL. I realize that.

Dr. CHENEY [continuing]. But I have had a good relationship thus far with the White House personnel office, and I think it is a place where my input would be considered.

Senator PELL. All right. Just for the record, would you submit the present list of members of the Council, together with their qualifications to be on the Council?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes, I will do that.

Senator PELL. Thank you.

[Information referred to follows:]

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES

William Barclay Allen is an associate professor of government at Harvey Mudd College in Claremont, California. Allen, former president of the Claremont Board of Education, is a scholar of American government, jurisprudence, and political philosophy. An author of several works on history, he is currently working on a new critical edition and translation of Montesquieu's Spirit of the Laws as well as a study on the philosophy of the Founding Fathers.

Walter F. Berns is currently John M. Olin Distinguished Scholar in Constitutional and Legal Studies at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy and Research in Washington, D.C. Formerly, he was a professor of political science at the University of Toronto. He has also been a faculty member at Cornell and Yale Universities.

George W. Carey is currently a professor of government at Georgetown University. He is the co-founder and editor of The Political Science Reviewer. He is the author of numerous books, including The Second Federalist (with Charles Hyneman) and The Basic Symbols of American Politics (with Willmoore Kendall).

A. Lawrence Chickering is currently executive director of the Institute for Contemporary Studies in San Francisco. He is the editor of the Journal of Contemporary Studies and The American Spectator. He is also general counsel and director of research for the California State Office of Economic Opportunity in Sacramento.

Marcus Cohn is a partner in the Washington law firm of Cohn and Marks. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington Educational Television Association, Inc., a council member of the Friends of the Folger Library, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law. Mr. Cohn was a professorial lecturer in Law at George Washington University's Graduate School of Public Law.

Samuel DuBois Cook is president of Dillard University. Before assuming that office, he was a professor in and the chairman of the Department of Political Science at Atlanta University, a professor of political science at Duke University, and a program officer for Higher Education and Research at the Ford Foundation. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Council on Library Resources, the United Negro College Fund, and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. Mr. Cook has written extensively on black political history and issues concerning black colleges.

Mary Josephine Conrad Cresimore is a past recipient of a North Carolina Outstanding Volunteer Award and a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She has been an active proponent of many arts organizations in North Carolina and was the founding chairman of the City of Raleigh Arts Commission. She was also an appointed member of the City of Raleigh Historic Properties Commission and presently serves on the boards of several North Carolina civic and cultural organizations.

Roland Dille is president of Moorhead State University in Moorhead, Minnesota. He has been associated with that institution since 1963, first as a member of the faculty in the English department, then as dean of academic affairs. He became president in 1968. Mr. Dille was chairman of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and is a member of the Minnesota Humanities Commission. He edited Four Romantic Poets which was published in 1969.

George D. Hart serves as a trustee of Boston University, the San Francisco Fine Arts Museums Foundation, and the Institutes of Medical Sciences. He served from 1962-1974 on the Board of Trustees of the California State University and Colleges. He is a member of the Board of Overseers of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and of the Board of Fellows of Boston University. Hart is president of Farnsworth and Ruggles in San Francisco.

Jeffrey Hart is currently a professor of English literature at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire and is a senior editor of National Review. He writes three syndicated columns per week for King Features and has worked as a speech writer for Ronald Reagan (1968) and for Richard Nixon (1968, 1972). He has been an instructor at Columbia University.

Gertrude Himmelfarb is currently the Distinguished Professor of History at the Graduate School of the City University of New York. She has been a recipient of the Rockefeller Foundation Award. She has also received fellowships from the Guggenheim Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Leon Richard Kass is the Henry R. Luce Professor of the Liberal Arts of Human Biology at the University of Chicago and was a founding fellow of the Institute of Society, Ethics, and Life Sciences at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York. Kass, a physician and former surgeon in the U.S. Public Health Service, teaches undergraduate courses on Aristotle, Plato, and Rousseau. He has written widely on the ethical and social implications of biomedical advances. His works have been published in many periodicals and scholarly journals, including the New England Journal of Medicine, Science, The Public Interest, and the Journal of the American Medical Association.

George A. Kennedy is Paddison Professor of Classics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He is also chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina Press. His book, Classical Rhetoric and its Christian and Secular Tradition from Ancient to Modern Times, was published in 1980. Mr. Kennedy is a former president of the American Philosophical Association.

Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr is associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Loyola University of Chicago. She has published and presented papers on the history of Chicanos in Chicago and other urban areas. She is co-chair of the membership committee of the Organization of American Historians, and a former member and past vice chair of the Illinois Humanities Council.

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick is currently president of the American Literary Society and is publisher of the Yale Literary Magazine, America's oldest review. A graduate of Sweet Briar College, Kilpatrick has been the executive director of the Education and Research Institute in Washington, D.C., and has served with the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy in Washington, D.C.

James Clayburn LaForce Jr. is currently dean of the graduate school of management at the University of California in Los Angeles. He was formerly the chairman of the economics department at UCLA. He is a board member of various organizations, including the editorial board of Exploration in Economic Research (New York). He is a member of the Research Council of the the Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington, D.C.).

Robert Laxalt is a graduate of the University of Nevada, Reno. He was a Fulbright research scholar, a consultant in Basque culture to the Library of Congress, and a United Press International correspondent before joining the University of Nevada where he founded the University of Nevada Press. Laxalt has had two books published by Harper and Row: a biography of his father, Sweet Promised Land and a novel, A Man in the Wheatfield. He has also written several books on the history of Nevada. In 1983, Laxalt was named the Reynold's Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Nevada's Department of Journalism.

Frances Dodson Rhome is presently director of the Institute for Humanities Research of Indiana-Purdue University in Indianapolis, Indiana. She was formerly the director of affirmative action for Indiana University. She was also a professor of English and a coordinator of programs for the handicapped at that institution. In addition to her frequent speaking and writing on affirmative action issues, Ms. Rhome has taught courses in Shakespeare and Elizabethan literature.

Rita Ricardo-Campbell is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University where she is an expert on the health care sector, social security programs, and drug industry regulations. In 1981, she became a member of the President's Economic Policy Advisory Board. Ms. Ricardo-Campbell is a former member of the National Advisory Council on Social Security and the National Advisory Food and Drug Committee.

Charles R. Ritcheson is University Librarian and dean of the library system at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Previously, he was Lovell Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Southern California, Cultural Attache at the United States Embassy, London, England, Colin Rhys Lovell Professor of History at the University of Southern California, and Director of Library Advancement with the rank of dean at Southern Methodist University. He was also a professor at Kenyon College and Oklahoma College for Women.

Ellis Sandoz is a professor of political science at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. He formerly served as chairman of the political science department and is a leading authority on the contributions of Eric Voegelin to political philosophy.

Philip A. Schaefer is a stockbroker and partner with the San Francisco firm of Bear, Stearns, and Company. He is active in the Jewish Welfare Federation, United Jewish Appeal, and the Jewish Community Relations Council. In 1965 Mr. Schaefer was a member of the first Peace Corps group in Kenya.

The Reverend James Vincent Schall is an associate professor in the Department of Government at Georgetown University. He is a scholar whose areas of expertise include Christianity and political thought, religion and war, Catholic social thought, and political philosophy. His publications include Human Dignity and Human Numbers (1971), and Christianity and Politics (1981). Schall is coeditor of "Contemporary Catholic Theology," published by Doubleday Press.

Anita Silvers chairs the philosophy department and is a professor of philosophy at San Francisco State University where she has taught since 1967. She serves as secretary-treasurer of the American Philosophical Association, Pacific Division and is a member of the California Committee for the Humanities. Ms. Silvers is the associate editor of the Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism.

Peter J. Stanlis is a professor of English and the chairman of the department of English at Rockford College in Rockford, Illinois. He is a co-founder of the American Society for Eighteenth Century Studies and a member of the Mont Pelerin Society, the Philadelphia Society, and the Johnson Society of the Great Lakes Region.

Senator PELL. What do you see as the most important need in the humanities today?

Dr. CHENEY. One study that has been mandated by Congress in the reauthorization legislation is to make an assessment of the state of the humanities. I think that this is indeed something that is needed; it will give us a benchmark by which we can measure future progress.

My own feeling—and this is all from anecdotal evidence—is that a corner has been turned; the humanities are not in quite the sorry shape they were in a few years ago when we heard the shocking statistics about only 1 in 4 students on college campuses, for example, being required to take a course in American history.

My feeling is that we are moving back now to restoring the humanities to a more central place in the curriculum. I want to continue this effort. I also want to undertake the initiative that I mentioned a moment ago of inviting scholars from across the country to become involved in the process of making sure that the message of the humanities is enjoyed by the widest possible audience.

Senator PELL. How do you account for those figures I mentioned in my opening statement? I think it is $400,000 for the State councils for the humanities, versus $200 million for the arts councils from State legislation appropriations.

Dr. CHENEY. Part of it is the problem that the arts have been more visible, and I think by their nature are more easily made visible.

A painting is an easy thing to comprehend; the study of a painting is less easy to comprehend. That is part of it.

The State councils, being State agencies, have also been recipients of largesse that the Humanities Councils have not been because they are not State agencies. And I know this is an important concern of yours and it is something I will be glad to look at more closely as I travel around the country and talk to people who are out there where these things are happening.

Senator PELL. I wish you would, because I think one of the reasons for the discrepancy is the fact that the Humanities Councils are not part of the complex warp, woof, or whatever you want to call it, of the political structure in that State. Sometimes they make mistakes, sometimes they do not, but it brings them into greater identity with the residents of the State.

And I hope as you travel around, you will not ask that question of the members of the committees themselves, because they, being self-appointed, will likely want to keep things as they are; but ask the scholars on the outside; and try that elemental test that I do when I cross the United States by asking people, particularly in the university community, who is chairman of the arts council. They always seem to know. Who is chairman of the humanities committee in the State, very rarely do they know. And this again is a mission I know you face, and which I hope you will achieve, of increasing the perception of the humanities committees.

What is your opinion of the peer review system currently in use at NEH?

Dr. CHENEY. I think it is at the heart of what gives the agency such a fine reputation and what gives its grant procedures such integrity. Calling scholars from around the country to look at the

proposals submitted by their fellow scholars is, as far as I can judge from the outside, the finest possible way to make sure that the grant process is fair.

Senator PELL. As you probably know, the names of the members of the panels on the Endowment in the Arts are released ahead of time. I believe I am correct in saying that the names of the humanities peer panelists are not released until after they have sat as reviewers. My own thought is it is probably best if they are released before, which seems to work for the arts.

What is your view in this regard?

Dr. CHENEY. As you know, Senator, the panels for the arts are standing panels.

Senator PELL. For 2 years, right.

Dr. CHENEY. And the panels for the Endowment for the Humanities are ad hoc; they are constituted at each turn.

It is my understanding that the process happens rather quickly and that by the time the standing panels are put together, anyone seeking information is likely to get it the day after they have met, simply because the panel is not brought together until the last minute.

I can understand your concern for openness. It may not be entirely disadvantageous, however, for the names to only be available later. What it certainly does is keep the panelists themselves from the kinds of lobbying pressures that they might otherwise experience.

Senator PELL. And that is a part of life that we all face, and that they face in the arts peer review panels, too. They seem able to stand up to the pressure.

So I would hope you would look at that with an open mind and consider having the names released as soon as the panel is formed.

Our chairman, Senator Stafford, mentioned the importance of the little projects that are done througbout his State, and throughout the United States. That has always been one of my own thoughts, particularly through the State committees. Federal funds should be used to help some of the little projects, not of world-famous people, but of smaller groups and unknown individuals.

I am curious what your thoughts are in that regard.

Dr. CHENEY. The Endowment for the Humanities does have numbers of small grants, and I do agree with you, they are very valuable. They serve as a catalyst to encourage younger, lesser well-known people who have an interest in the humanities to become more thoughtful, more expert.

Senator PELL. Another question is the relationship between the NEH, your Endowment, and the Department of Education. What do you consider the appropriate relationship between the two?

Dr. CHENEY. I know that in the reauthorization legislation, Congress mandated a study of—I am having trouble being precise with this—it has to do with the state of the humanities in education in secondary schools, and perhaps in primary, too.

In instances like that, it seems to me that we have, since they have been mandated by Congress, a real need to move ahead in a collegial fashion.

I am sure there are other areas in which we will have common interests, too, and should not be out of touch.

Senator PELL. There is some feeling in the humanities community that the internal processes of the NEH are being politicized. Are you aware of these allegations? What steps can be taken to correct them?

I have always been very skeptical when the Endowment is accused of politicization, if this means that the person who is saying that it is being politically guided does not agree with what they are doing, or wants the job.

But I was just curious as to your reaction.

Dr. CHENEY. I am aware that that kind of charge has surfaced in the past. As I have looked at the Endowment as an outsider and looked at the peer review system, though, it seems to me it would be an incredibly difficult system to politicize, even if one should be so motivated. And it is not my opinion that past Chairmen have been motivated to try to politicize the entire Endowment.

Senator PELL. When it comes to money, the Endowment has previously stated that they have enough money to fund those applications that are rated "excellent" and do not need additional money to fund applications that are rated "very good" or "good."

Do you agree with that position, or what would be your reaction?

Dr. CHENEY. It does seem to me that excellence is at the heart of what the Endowment for the Humanities is about and, that like all Government agencies, we must be very careful when spending the taxpayers' money to be sure that it is only expended on projects of the highest quality.

It is very difficult, though, for me as someone who has only read about the Endowment, to have some complete feeling for what proper budget levels and so on should be. It is certainly a matter of crucial importance and one that I will be addressing with my full attention if you chose to confirm me.

Senator PELL. Turning for a moment to the State councils, State committees, I believe that now gubernatorial appointees are up to six or eight—I have forgotten the number——

Dr. CHENEY. Six.

Senator PELL. Do you think that you could find yourself approving the idea of enlarging this number? Do you have any thoughts on that?

Dr. CHENEY. Well, I suspect that this will be one of those thorny issues that we will have to listen to people speak on both sides about.

There are some people who worry that this is politicization, to bring more political appointees onto the council.

There is the other feeling, too, that this perhaps binds the councils closer to State government and might encourage them to be more generous with their funds.

It is an extraordinarily difficult time right now to get State governments to be generous with funds for an additional public agency.

Senator PELL. I have some other questions that I will just submit for the record, if I might, and I will not burden you with any more questions at this time.

Senator STAFFORD. All right. Without objection. You are willing to answer in writing, are you not, Mrs. Cheney?

Dr. CHENEY. Yes.

Senator STAFFORD. Very well.

[Dr. Cheney's responses to additional questions by Senator Pell follow:]

Senator Pell

Traditional Humanities and Humanities "On the Fringe"

Question 1: Do you believe that the Endowment should fund research and scholarship that could be regarded as "on the fringe" of the mainline disciplines as well as those in traditional areas?

Answer: The overriding questions in terms of funding research and scholarship projects, it seems to me, shouldn't be whether they are "fringe" or "mainline" so much as whether they are intellectually rigorous and hold the potential for significant results.

If a project is excellent, it should be supported, whether it falls into a traditional discipline or into a newer, interdisciplinary field.

Museums and the Humanities

Question 2: Since its founding, NEH has supported museum exhibitions that have a strong humanities component. What are your personal views as to how our museums and their exhibitions further the appreciation of the humanities?

Answer: American museums do a better job than museums in any other country I have visited at explaining and interpreting their exhibits. This process of explaining and interpreting does, I believe, significantly further appreciation of the humanities on the part of the museum-going public.

Senator Pell

Conservation Support

Question 3: I regret that NEH no longer makes specific grants to museums for conservation purposes. Instead the NEH now offers conservation support to museums through the museum exhibition grants. I would like to know the rationale for this change in conservation support.

Answer: NEH staff explain the situation to me as follows: "In 1984, the Endowment began offering support to conserve objects and artifacts that might be used by museums in future exhibitions. Applications for this type of support were difficult to evaluate because they did not and could not contain a discussion of the exhibition or project that would eventually make use of the materials being conserved. The charge of the Division of General Programs and the Museums and Historical Organizations program is to promote public understanding of the humanities. The value of an individual object or collection to this mission cannot be determined unless applicants can discuss future plans for the items they wish to conserve.

"The Endowment continues to offer support for the conservation of objects and artifacts housed in museums and historical societies when such efforts are part of a larger planning, implementation, or collection-sharing program."

Senator Pell

Audience for Editions and Translations

Question 4: In the past, the Division of Research Programs has defined the audience for scholarly editions and translations as humanities scholars and students. In the current program announcement, however, the audience is defined as "humanities scholars and general readers". In my opinion many scholarly editions and translations could be of major importance to humanities scholars and students while holding little interest for the general reader. Would this fact prevent their being funded by NEH? What is your view of this change in the required audience for scholarly editions and translations?

Answer: It is my understanding that the change was meant to broaden the range of scholarly editions and translations to be supported rather than narrowing it. Important editions and translations with a strictly scholarly audience will continue to be eligible for funding. Editions and translations that have general appeal, as well as academic importance, will also be encouraged. On the basis of a very brief acquaintance with the matter, I find the change sensible.

Teaching of Writing

Question 5: I am interested in the NEH view toward funding projects that focus on the study and teaching of writing. I understand that in recent years, NEH has tended to view the teaching of writing as the teaching of a basic skill and that, therefore, writing is not part of the humanities. In my view the study and teaching of writing involve much more than basic skills. As a writer yourself, I would like to have your views on this issue and to know how you relate the study and teaching of writing to the humanities.

Answer: In my view, the ability to write well is closely connected to the ability to think critically -- a skill which I believe study of the humanities fosters.

While it seems to me that writing is a natural component of projects involving the humanities, I think it is important that the humanities be kept at the center, that the writing projects supported by NEH be about literature, philosophy, history, and the other disciplines enumerated in the legislation establishing the Endowment.

Senator STAFFORD. Another very valuable member of our committee has arrived. Senator Grassley, do you have any comments or any questions?

Senator GRASSLEY. I would like to ask just a few questions of Dr. Cheney in addition to the statement which was previously submitted for the record.

Senator STAFFORD. All right.

Senator GRASSLEY. Congratulations, Mrs. Cheney, on your appointment.

I, too, had some concern as Senator Pell did about peer review process, but I think you have responded, and I will accept that and go on to another question. That is the relationship that you might or might not seek with the higher education community in promoting a national awareness of the humanities.

First of all, do you consider that to be a concern of yours, and if so, then how would you go about it?

Dr. CHENEY. It is indeed a concern of mine. While it is of vital importance that our Nation's humanistic scholars refine the tools and ideas of their disciplines, it is also of vital importance, I think, that they turn their eyes outside the study and keep all their fellow citizens in mind as they teach and think and write.

You are pressing me for a specific, which of course is always more difficult, but I am thinking of one—I am thinking fast——

Senator GRASSLEY. Oh, I am not pressing you for a specific so much as just your general approach to seeking some sort of relationship, if you would, with the higher education community and promoting an awareness in the humanities.

Dr. CHENEY. Well, one important step is to meet with the learned organizations, the societies that have organized themselves, and seek their ideas about the proper direction.

One of the most successful programs the Endowment is currently involved in is summer seminars, both for college teachers—summer seminars and institutes, for both college teachers and for high school teachers. I think that some of the Nation's finest scholars should be involved in directing these institutes and in teaching at these seminars. I think this is a fine way of proliferating the kind of knowledge that our Nation's leading humanists have down to very important levels where it can be fruitfully enjoyed by many numbers of people.

Senator GRASSLEY. The next and last question would deal with how you might promote private sector involvement in the humanities, and one example would be through the Challenge Grant Programs. Are there any other ideas like that that you might seek to pursue in your position?

Dr. CHENEY. This is a very important point you raise, one that is, I think, of great importance. The President's Council on the Arts and Humanities has been established for exactly this reason, to encourage private sector involvement. And they have initiated several projects which I think provide models that we might well pursue in undertaking other efforts.

One involves increasing the quality and the quantity of history teaching, using the bicentennial of the Constitution as a device for fostering interest in American history.

A number of foundations have been brought into these programs which the President's Council has initiated. I hate to start listing them, because I may leave someone out, but I know the Exxon Foundation is involved, the Hewlitt Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Gannett Foundation is involved in another President's Council project. So there have been efforts made along these lines; they are of great importance, and it is certainly an area I wish to continue to pursue.

Senator GRASSLEY. Thank you.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Grassley.

Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. I would just like to congratulate the nominee on the thoroughness with which she has been briefed and knows the subject matter.

I would also comment on the presence here of Ms. Susan Phillips, who plays a role in determining the caliber of the people who do come up before us. So I acknowledge her presence and the thanks due to her.

Senator STAFFORD. Senator Simon.

Senator SIMON. Mr. Chairman, just one question. I would also like to join Senator Pell in saying—and it does not surprise me—that you are here and informed on the subject. It is also good to hear a witness talking about Jefferson and Madison and people like that.

One question I would ask you not to answer right now, but give me a written answer on: Where would you like to see the Endowment 10 years from now, and where would you like to see the humanities in this country 10 years from now?

You can provide a written answer, and we will include that in the record. I think you can project 10 years from now without getting in trouble with OMB, or anyone.

Dr. CHENEY. It is a very good question.

Senator SIMON. I think it is important also for the committee and for you to take a look down the road.

Dr. CHENEY. I would be glad to address myself to that.

Senator SIMON. I think this country is going to be well served with you in that position.

I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

[Dr. Cheney's response to Senator Simon's question follows:]

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 11, 1986

Honorable Paul Simon
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Paul:

During my confirmation hearing last month you asked me where I would like to see the humanities and the National Endowment for the Humanities ten years from now. It was a thought-provoking question, and I appreciate your having given me some time to think about it.

It seems to me that during the 1970's and early 1980's, the humanities played a diminishing role in the academic and public life of the nation. In elementary and secondary schools, the humanities were crowded out by life skills courses and by renewed concern for math and science education. In colleges and universities, the humanities suffered as general education requirements were abandoned and students became more vocationally oriented. In nonacademic settings, the humanities played only a marginal role in our national life.

We can still see the effects of what happened in the 70's and early 80's. Students know little of their literary and historical legacy, and they understand even less about the heritage of other nations. Americans' foreign language skills are inadequate to confront the economic and political challenges facing this country.

But I do believe we have now turned a corner and are heading down a new, more promising path. According to one recent study, for example, eight out of ten colleges surveyed reported significant curricular reform. Of those that had completed a review of their curricula, most had instituted new general education requirements.

I think that the Endowment's emphasis on restoring the humanities to their proper place in the course of study for undergraduates has played a role in this change. I also believe that we have helped re-invigorate the teaching of the humanities in secondary schools, particularly through our Summer Seminars for Secondary School Teachers.

Two recent Endowment initiatives -- "Understanding America" and "Understanding Other Nations" -- have placed new emphasis on basic programs in American history and literature and on foreign language study. We are particularly grateful to you for your supportive role in the launching of the "Understanding Other Nations" initiative.

One thing that especially pleases me about these two initiatives is the way they reach beyond academic concerns to encourage general audience programming in libraries, museums, and other cultural organizations. If the humanities are to be restored to a central place in American life over the next decade, as I think they should be, I do not think we can depend solely on schools to make this happen.

Therefore, while I firmly believe we ought to continue encouraging the finest possible humanities teaching in our schools and colleges, and while I am also committed to providing support for basic humanities research and for scholarship at the cutting edge of the disciplines, I do think the Endowment needs to emphasize ways of raising the general public consciousness. Media programs -- high risk though they are -- are one way to do this. I'd like to see, for example, an emphasis on American biography in media projects. There seems to be a fascination with biography right now, and films on important figures could be a vehicle for conveying our heritage that would attract significant audiences.

State council programs, now supporting a much broader range of humanities activities than in the 1970's, provide another way of reaching a wide audience, and during my time as Chairman of NEH, I hope to devise ways of increasing co-ordination and communication among state councils so that their individual creativity can be shared. State programming can also provide a way for scholars to make their knowledge and critical understanding available to the larger community. I hope to encourage this, partly in the belief that the academic community will benefit from the interchange as well.

In The Greek Way, Edith Hamilton writes, "Civilization...is a matter of imponderables, of delight in the things of the mind, of love of beauty, of honor, grace, courtesy....Where imponderables are the things of first importance, there is the height of civilization".

Over the next decade, I hope to see the imponderables become more important in our society -- and I think the National Endowment for the Humanities can help make this happen.

I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Lynne V. Cheney
Chairman

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Simon.

Mrs. Cheney, the question has just arisen between us—your confirmation in front of the full committee is now scheduled for Wednesday. Technically and actually, if you could answer whatever questions my colleagues submit so we have them by the time of that hearing, it would allow us to proceed with the matter without delay.

Dr. CHENEY. I will do that.

Senator STAFFORD. So if you can make sure they give you their questions today, then you will have tomorrow to answer them.

[Dr. Cheney's responses to additional questions by Senator Kennedy follow:]

Senator Kennedy

Leadership - The Endowment's Role and Proper Funding Level

Question 1: How do you view the proper leadership role at the Endowment? With respect to the Endowment, do you expect to fight for more funding for your agency -- or, do you feel as Acting Chairman Agresto does, that additional funds might be "counterproductive"? With respect, to the humanities, do you see a role as national advocate for increased support of and interest in the humanities?

Answer: A vital part of the chairperson's role at the Endowment is to be a national advocate, helping to increase public awareness of and appreciation for the humanities. It is also important that the chairperson play a strong role internally within the agency, charting policy, setting a tone, making sure that the taxpayer's dollars are being spent responsibly.

The question of proper funding levels is a crucial one -- and, if the Senate confirms me as chairperson, it is one of the first questions I will be addressing as the agency prepares its budget for FY 1988. To arrive at a responsible determination of appropriate budget levels will be the labor of many weeks this summer reviewing programs and grants in order to have the the budget ready for OMB in September.

Leadership - Immediate Problems and Evaluation

Question 2: Do you see any immediate problems at the Endowment, any special areas of need? How would you recommend or undertake planning and evaluation for the Endowment?

Answer: I am not aware at this point of any immediate problems or special areas of need. Planning and evaluation, ongoing endeavors at NEH, should continue to be closely related, with programs that are found to be effective serving as guides for the future.

Various studies required in the recent legislation reauthorizing NEH -- such as the "state of the humanities" report -- will provide me with excellent opportunities to review NEH programs, priorities, and possible emphases for the future.

Senator Kennedy

Leadership - Goals

Question 3: What goals do you have for yourself at the Endowment?

Answer: As I said in my opening statement, my favorite definition of the humanities is Matthew Arnold's -- "the best that has been known and thought in the world." Any agency that deals in excellence must have the highest standards itself, and, if the Senate confirms me as chairperson, that is among my most important goals.

I would also like to draw scholars from across the nation into efforts to make the humanities a more central part of American life. The nation's finest humanities scholars should be involved in efforts to increase public awareness of and appreciation for the humanities.

I think it is also important to seek increased private funding for the humanities. The President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities has taken some valuable first steps in this area, and the chairperson of NEH should work with them in their efforts.

The Endowment - Priorities

Question 4: How do you think you should balance the relative priorities of the Endowment and its various constituencies -- scholars, students, media and museum audiences?

Answer: Viewing NEH from the outside, I have the impression that balance is roughly achieved by having each of the five divisions -- education, fellowships, research, general programs, and state programs -- receive approximately equal treatment in the budget. The question of balance is an important one, and I am sure I will address myself to it again and again, if the Senate confirms me as chairperson of NEH.

Senator Kennedy

The Endowment - Traditional Disciplines and Newer Areas of Research

Question 5: What emphasis do you think is appropriate for support for traditional disciplines, as well as newer areas of research such as black studies and women's studies?

Answer: I think the more important question to ask about a proposal is whether it is excellent, displaying intellectual rigor and the potential for significant results.

Statistics provided by the Endowment offer strong argument that following such an approach does not slight newer areas. In FY 1985, for example, there were 76 projects in the topic area "Black-American," 107 in the topic area "Women." $3,138,241 was spent on the former topic area; $2,616,126 on the latter. By way of comparison, NEH support for philosophy in 1985 totalled 94 grants and $3,176,281.

The Endowment - EEOC

Question 6: Do you have any philosophical objections to complying with the EEOC guidelines for timetables and goals? Do you feel -- as Acting Chairman Agresto does -- that it puts you in a "ridiculous posture" to comply?

Answer: I am unalterably opposed to employment policies that discriminate on the basis of race, creed, national origin, or gender. I am fully in favor of equality of opportunity for all.

As I said in public hearing, I shall comply with EEOC directives. I do not feel that so complying will put me in a "ridiculous posture." I do worry that this question, by not supplying a context for Mr. Agresto's remark, may be unfair to him.

Senator Kennedy

The Endowment - "Philosophical Agenda"

Question 7: Do you feel that there should be a philosophical agenda for the Endowment? -- that scholarship in certain areas should be encouraged over other areas?

Answer: Insofar as the pursuit of excellence can be called a philosophical agenda, yes, the Endowment should have one.

Beyond that, I do think it appropriate that the Endowment from time to time encourage study in certain areas, like the Constitutional bicentennial, by establishing initiatives that signal the NEH's interest. The most important issue, though, in determining whether a project should be funded is its excellence -- the intellectual rigor with which it will be pursued and the significance of the results that it promises.

The Endowment - Peer Review

Question 8: Do you think that the peer review panel system is effective in judging the relative merits of applications at the Endowment?

Answer: Yes.

The Endowment - The Appropriate NEH Budget

Question 9: Do you think that the current budget for the Endowment is adequate? Do you think that, with additional funds, you could support other projects that are excellent? Mr. Agresto feels that all excellent projects can be funded with current monies, that further funding would only reach out to lesser projects. Do you agree?

Answer: Whether or not the current budget is adequate is a judgment it will take me time on the job at the Endowment to reach. I do believe that the business of NEH is to fund excellent projects, and if I find that current moneys are insufficient to fund all excellent projects, I will feel warranted in seeking a higher budget level.

Senator Kennedy

The Endowment - Bicentennial of the Constitution

Question 10: What role do you see for the Endowment in the Bicentennial Celebration for the Constitution and Bill of Rights?

Answer: The National Endowment for the Humanities has funded scores of excellent bicentennial projects; 1986 and the years ahead will see many of them coming to fruition.

I think the Endowment's leading role in the commemoration of this great document should continue.

The Endowment - NEH and the Academic and Scholarly Community

Question 11: In what ways do you hope to reach out and work with the academic and scholarly community to strengthen current Endowment programs?

Answer: Scholarly organizations will be of help in providing forums for the interchange of ideas. As chairperson of NEH -- if the Senate confirms me -- I will always have my office door open to members of the academic and scholarly community who have ideas on strengthening NEH. In addition, I expect to travel extensively, thereby gaining the benefit of the ideas of scholars with whom I might not otherwise come in contact.

Senator STAFFORD. If there is nothing further, and it is a delight to have a witness who is so well-qualified and informed on something in front of this committee, we will say the committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 2:47 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

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